Sept. 13th, 1887. Messrs. Editors: - It was the happy privilege of your correspondent last week to visit that delightful section of country six miles south of Charlotte known as "Sardis" community. In that section the soil is of a gray sandy nature, well adapted to the growing of corn, cotton, melons, The crops this year are a good

The farmers are now busy having their sorghum cane works put up with improved evaporators, making the finest quality of sorghum, which will save them buying molasses at the present high prices, and will enable them to keep their money at home. This is one point of economy; may many others profit by

their example. The people are energetic, clever and noted for their piety-well can they exclaim in language of Robt. Hall, "that where they have a home there God has an altar." This is almost a "visitor's eden,' as the community is thickly settled, and is especially blessed with young .men and ladies, who are calculated to entertain their friends whilst sojourning with them. They have a string band that is well worthy of the name (Sardis band.) They also have vocal and other instrumental music that is enough to charm the fancy of any one; the sweet symphonious music is still ringing in the ears of your cor-

On Sunday we attended the Church (Sardis) where the faithful Rev. Jno. Hunter has been preaching for a number of years. But after passing through three score years and ten, he, on account of age, har laid down his ministerial work, and that flock is now intrusted in the hands of Rev. Mr Miller, another worthy man. Rev. Mr Miller gave the morning service with force of argument and power of eloquence on the subject of giving. Their young preacher, T. G. Boyce, gave the evening service on the subject of worship. His divisions were nice and logical, his ideas clear. We predict for him a future of usefulness in the service of his Master.

The young men of this section are to be credited for industry in prayer meeting, and the young ladies for their mission work. What a river of piety would flow through our country if all young men and ladies would follow their example!

Another Terrible Railroad Accident.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Sept. 19 .- The north bound and southbound passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul near the city at 6 o'clock this a. m., while mass and several of the cars telescoped and smashed. The engineers and firemen of both trains were killed, three of them instantly, the other injured so that he died at 9:30 o'clock. Conductor Wolcott was in charge of the northbound train and Clark of the southbound train; neither were seriously injured. Engineer Folls, who was engineer of the southbound train, and his fireman, Wm. Richmond, were killed instantly. Engineer Elmer, of the train going north had his left leg cut off, his right broken, his skull denuded and his face torn and mangled into a bloody mass. He lived only a few minutes after being conveyed to his home. Mr. Cummings of Dubuque, the fireman of the Winchester engine, had both legs broken and was horribly maugled about the head. John Kernity, of Milwaukee, a brakeman, was also instantly killed.

The scene of the wreck is fearful. The two engines lie together in a shapeless mass, and are complete wrecks, the mail car of the northbound train was hurled down the embankment a distance of 30 feet, and literally torn into splinters. The cause of the accident is believed to be a mistake in orders of some kind. The trains met at a sharp curve and a heavy fog enveloped them so as to preclude the possibility of seeing each other.

Some of the Republican papers are commending the abandonment of the Democratic party by the so-called Rev. Sam Small, who expresses his political conversion as follows:

"I belonged to the Democratic party; I whiskey for it and lied for it. I have stolen ballot-boxes for it; I did all it told me to do, and it took me within a half mile of

And the Rev. renegade thus gives full proof that he has stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil and the Republican party in .- Asheville Citizen.

[We don't suppose Sam Jones is much better than Sam Small.]

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was born before Washington died, a voter when James Monroe was a candidate for President, still in the vigcentury ago, a friend and associate of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and is still able to take ocean voyages and talk politics with the shrewdest.

|Senator Cameron is a Printer by trade, and Press as the coat of arms on his Carriage.

The following extract from a letter from Kansas City to the Louisville Journal conveys a warning which young men designing to go West would do well brethren in the other cities, see no reason why they should 'divide the profits with high in Kansas City, and clerk hire is correspondingly low. Add the two together and you obtain the total produced by the same process in the eastern towns. The result benefits Kansas City, because the clerk, when he goes away, as he usually does, never takes any money with him, but leaves it behind in the pockets of his employer or boarding house keeper."

A vein of salt has been found in Kansas. It is described as 165 feet thick and ninety-six per cent pure, the other tour per cent being made up of lime and magnesia. There is no potash. The salt is pure white and fit for table use on grinding only. The vein, moreover, is but seventy-five feet below the surface of the ground. The "find" is a bonanza.

The Great Celebration.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, the 100th Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was celebrated in Philadelphia. It is estimated that there were 500,000 visitors present from abroad. Gov. Scales of North Carolina was present, accompanied by his Aids and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company as an

President Cleveland, and many other prominent men of the country, reviewed the vast procession as it passed through

From an account of the second day's proceedings (Friday, Sept. 16th,) we con-

chorus sent up three rousing cheers as their tribute of love and veneration for the historic building wherein their franchise of liberty had been proclaimed and under the shadow of whose portals they were seated. At just fourteen minutes past 11, after distinguished guests had been pouring in so fast as to almost com pletely fill the stand, the appearance of the President and his wite at the head of created a perfect uproar of applause. As they came down the centre aisle towards their places in front the President leaned on the arm of ex-Minister Kasson and directly behind them came Mrs Cleveland leaning on the arm of Thos. M. Thompson, chairman of the committee on reception of distinguished guests. Next came Secretary Bayard, Daviel Lamont and Secretary Fairchild. After the President and Mrs Cleveland had reached the stand general hand-shaking with those whom they recognized or were recognized by look place, after which, in response to the tumultuous applause of the multitude they walked side by side to the front railing of the structure and bowed their acknowledgment of the compliments paid them. It seemed as though the cheering would never die out. The earth almost trembled as the thou

sands of throats were yelled hoarse. At 11:25, after all had reached the stand, Bishop Potter arose, and, being followed by all of those who occupied the reserved space with uncovered heads, made the pening prayer, reading from manuscript. Just after Bishop Potter had concluded his six-minute prayer, Lieut. Gen. Philip Sheridan, with his aids, followed closely by Cardinal Gibbons, Arch-Bishop Ryan echo. When they had been seated, Hon. Jno. A. Kasson as President of the Centengoing at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The chorus, arose to make the introductory engines were smashed into a shapeless address of the day. After a hearty round of applause he began his remarks, which were punctuated with many demonstrations of appreciation. Mrs Cleveland sat almost in front of the speaker's position and was the cynosure of all eyes. Cardinal Gibbons, wearing the cardinal colors of his exalted office, sat at the side of the speakers and was one of the most attentive listeners of the entire assemblage. At the conclusion of Mr Kasson's address the chorus sang the "Appeal to Truth" with beautiful effect. At the conclusion of the song, ex-Minister Kasson escorted the President to the speaker's rostrum and ous applause. His enunciation was clear and perfect, and his voice rang out audibly to the thousands of ears.

The President's Speech. The President said: "I deem it a very great honor and pleasure to participate in these impressive exercises. Every American citizen should on this centennial day rejoice in his citizenship. He will not find the cause of his rejoicing in the antiquity of his country, for among the nations of the earth his stands with the youngest. He will not find it in the glitter and pomp that bedeck the monarch and dazzle abject and servile subjects, for in this country the people themselves are the rulers. He will not find it in the story of bloody foreign conquests, for his government has been content to care for its own domain and people. He should rejoice because the work of framing our Constitution was completed one hundred years ago to-day, and also because when completed it established free government. He should rejoice because this constitution

and government have survived so long, and also

because they have survived with so many blessings and have demonstrated so fully the strength and value of popular rule. He should worked for it, spent money for it, drank rejoice in the wondrous growth and achievements of the past hundred years, and also in the glorious promise of the Constitution through centuries to come. We shall fail to be duly thankful for all that was done for us a hundred years ago, unless we realize the difficulties of the work then in hand and the dangers avoided inthe task of forming a more perfect union bewith interests and opinions radically diverse and stubbornly maintained. The perplexities of the Convention which undertook the labor of preafter four or five weeks of close attendance and ent sentiments on almost every question, several of the last producing as many noes as yeas, is methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection or of early manhood when he was an en-thusiastic supporter of Andrew Jackson, a feel our own want of political wisdom since we Senator of the United States nearly a half have been running about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of those republics which, having been formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth and scarce able to distinguish it when presented some years ago, it is stated, he had a Printing to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not heretofore once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Light to illuminate our understandings? And this wise man, proposing to his fellows that the aid and blessing of God should be invoked in their extremity, declared-'I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the God governs in the affairs of men, and if the to heed: "Kaneas City is overrun with sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his clerks and other commercial young men notice is it probable that an empire can rise withyears, but the proprietors, like their concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial interests; our projects will be confounded and we ourtheir employees," and as they can obtain selves shall become a reproach and a by-word plenty of the latter, they are never afraid down to future ages and, what is more, mankind of a strike. The cost of living is very may hereafter from this unfortunate instance despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war and con-

In the face of all discouragements, the fathers of the republic labored on for four long, weary months, in alternate hope and fear, but always with rugged resolve, never faltering in sturdy endeavor sanctified by a prophetic sense of the value to posterity of their success and always with unflinching faith in the principles which make the foundation of a government by the people. At last their task was done. It is related that upon the back, of the chair occupied by Washington as President of the Convention a sun was painted, and that as the delegates were signing the completed Constitution one of them said: 'I have often and often in the course of the session and in the solicitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue looked at that san behind the President without being able to tell whether it N. Y., who was born at York, England, most scholarly of American journalists was rising or setting, but now at length I know that it is the rising and not the setting sun,

and in its own bright meridian light we mark its glorious way. Clouds have sometimes obscured its rays and dreadful storms have made us fear, but God has held it in its course and through its life-giving warmth has performed his latest miracle in the creation of this wondrous land and

As we look down the past century to the origin of our Constitution, as we contemplate its trials and its triumphs, as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have me every national peril and every national need, how devoutly should we confess, with Franklin, 'God governs in the affairs of men;' and how solemn hould be the reflection that to our hands is com mitted this ark of the people's covenant, and that our's is the duty to shield it from impious We receive it sealed with the tests of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and in all the future years it will be found sufficient, if the American people are true to their saced trust. Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their Constitu-

dense the following:

Just as the bell on top of Independence
Hall marked the hour of 11 the children's chorus sent up three rousing cheers as in our jealous love for constitutional liberty."

THIRD DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 .- President Cleveland held a public reception this morning at the City Hall. Here he shook hands with thousands. Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild stood behind the President. Long before the appointed hour the reception room and the streets around were packed with people. The President a double column of distinguished visitors and party entered the city hall between if he comes he will feel at home and relines of blue coated men of the law. The President stood in the west end of the room, when the crowd had been formed in line a signal to admit was given. The first to grasp the President's hand was a hale old man who gave the Chief Magistrate a hearty squeeze. Some of the visiors were inclined to stop and talk with the President but they were hustled along on short order. One handsomely dressed lady of about 35 years of age, impulsively threw her arms around his neck and before the astonished President could recover from the surprise occasioned by the act, she gave him a resounding kiss squarely on the lips and passed laughingly on. The stand in Independence square had a seating capacity of 10,000, and every seat was

Associate Justice Miller of the U. S. Supreme Court, delivered an address which about closed up the ceremonies.

The Cost of Fences. [From J. H. Ennis' Mt. Holly Speech ] Look for a moment at the cost of farm lences. In the United States it is said to reach the enormous aggregate of five thousand millions of dollars, about the same as the estimated value of all farm and a number of the Catholic clergy, animals. So that for every dollar investfor constant protection against their ravaroad collided at a sharp curve in the road nial Commission, assumed his place and before a body of Hampshire farmer, Mr. after a hymn had been rendered by the A. W. Cheever, editor of the New England Farmer, said he had carefully gone over the statistics of farms, animals, crops, cost of lences, and found that it takes on an average of the whole country \$1.74 worth of fences to keep \$1.65 worth of stock from eating up \$2.45 worth of crops. The interest and repairs amount to over \$200,000,000 a year, and the rebuilding of decayed fences nearly as much more, making our annual lence tax far more than the cost of the army, navy, the general government expenses and pensions, together with the interest on the public debt. On most larms fences cost each ear more than the taxes. In some counties of our State it amounts to \$40,000 at 11 55 he commenced a ten minutes ad- tax per annum. A few years since in dress which was received with thunder- South Carolina the improved land was estimated to be \$20,000,000, while the fences at the same time had cost \$16,000,000. What a tax! And is it not surprising how long thinking farmers have borne this unnecessary burden? We know not who first projected the no-lence or stock-law, but blessings upon his head and wreath upon his brow, for it has saved millions of dollars to the farmers of the country. Mecklenburg county, always progressive, was the first in our State to take the initiatory step of its adoption, and you farmers in Gaston know that in spite of the strongest prejudices, it has so thoroughly demonstrated its great economy, that the old system could not be replaced even by an army with banners.' What is its economy! Valuable timber is saved, stock is average three-fourths; land enhanced in

> stock-law is a new birth-a new life. The Color Line. They are having trouble in Ohio over tained. All the colored children left them and went to the white schools. Result: White children leave school in a fury, and negro teachers have no pupils. It is very clear that those who suffer are the ought .- Fayetteville Observer. children of the poor white men. Rich men can pay for the tuition of their children. The children of the poor must either suffer the degradation of daily intercourse, on equal terms, with the negro, or crop of thirty-two acres, aggregating all evil acts and crimes punishable by law, go without an education. When the school single negro teacher was elected. Talk as him \$12,000." This is worthy the conhave the race prejudice. They are anxious for Southern whites to live on terms of equality with the negro, but they will more convincing proofs I see of the truth that not do it themselves. In the translation of "The Fables of Æsop and others," the Rev. Samuel Croxall, D. D., gives the fol-

abor burden of building and repairing

in other departments of farm labor. These

are important economic facts for all far-

mers everywhere to consider, and espe-

cially those who say that farming don't

imagined might easily be removed. So he Citizen. ordered the poor Blacksmoor to be put into a tub, and was at considerable charge in providing ashes, soap and scrubbing brushes for the operation. To work they went rubbing and scouring his skin all day, but to no manner of purpose, for when they had repeated their washings several times and were grown quite weary, all they got by it was that the wretched Blacksmoor caught cold and died."

This fable teaches that you cannot make a white man out of a negro. This is not the fault of the Blackamoor, but it is fate that the Ethiopian cannot change Raleigh Observer.

DEATH OF JOHN D. PEMBERTON, Esq. -It is a sad fact, a fact hard to realizes fact which carries pain to many a heart, that John D. Pemberton, Esq., has passed from this world, from its busy scenes and activities and is now numbered among those that were. We have no data from which to construct a sketch of the life of the departed. Though reared within a dozen miles of Wadesboro, we are astonished now to learn how little folks knew of him. Cut off in the very prime of manhood, we have never known a sadder death-sad, because the deceased was en-amoured of life. We never knew a man who found so keen a relish in the mere act of existence as did he. But a little while before he was stricken down, he remarked to us one day: "The years are slipping away so fast!-too fast for me, I almost envy each day as its last hour is told." His words seem now almost prophetic. Alas! to think of his being thus laid low, in the very flower of existence, is a thrilling admonition to all, so "prodigal of time."- Wadesboro Intelligencer.

It is specially desired that Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, shall be in Raleigh at the State Fair, and he will be invited to deliver an address. North Carolinians have a warm regard for him, as well as the most sincere admiration, and ceive a hearty welcome.

A BURGLAR SHOT .- A very sensational shooting of a negro burglar has created considerable excitement in Bertie county. Solomon Butler, a young white man, was spending the night at the house of an absent neighbor who had two daughters. About midnight Monday, Butler heard a noise at the window, and discovered that it was made by a burglar. Butler attempted to shoot the burglar. The latter escaped, but returned just before daylight. Butler had armed himself and was on guard. The burglar raised a ladder to the window of the room occupied by the ladies and attempted to enter. Butler waited till the burglar was in plain view and half way up the ladder and fired, shooting him through the heart and lungs, The burglar was found to be Thomas Vanu. colored.

Six negro convicts were sent down to the Penitentiary from Anson county and they were all under twentyone years old. We suspect they could all read and write at that.

Trinity College endowment is were made by Bishop Key and Presi- former numbers .- Morganton Star. dent Crowell. \$2,180 was raised for the endowment fund, Capt. J. M. Odell giving \$1,000, W. R. Odell \$500, and several

miles of the railway from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., will be in operation by the 1st of December. Gen. R. F. Hoke. the president, is a thorough worker, and there has been no delay. This road will become one of the most important Southern links. It gives the Seaboard system far southern outlets which it specially

Agents are at work among the negroes in parts of the State endeavoring to nduce them to go to California. The ne-The general sentiment appears to be "if the negroes wish to go, let them go."

A very ourious case is reported in Guilford county. A man named John Brittain lost his wife in August. The 1st of September, it appears, he married again. Just after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony Brittain was stricken with some disease which in a moment rendered him senseless and speechless. In that condition he remained until death came, after some days, and never spoke to or even recognized his second wife.

A preacher named Knight is said to have eloped with the wife of Martin Andrews of Caldwell county, some three weeks ago. The husband makes a publication of the fact. Knight left a heavy companies, and even the tood of the peomproved, cost of fencing reduced on an responsibility behind him in the shape of a wife and twelve children, but he has apvalue from 10 to 20 per cent and the great parently assumed a far heavier one, for the country. The honest investor no the woman with whom he has eloped is fences, year by year is removed and the his mother-in-law. He must be a heroic time and means more profitably employed man.

We are informed that Mr Eugene Morehead of Durham, is improving. We are glad to hear it. The country can ill afford to loose such useful men as Mr More-To agriculture, the no-fence or

The increase in the number of railroads creates new towns all along their lines. These towns must in a measure, the mixed school question (says the Raleigh Chronicle). In some places branch consequently the larger, to supply the schools for the colored children are main- smaller, must manufacture articles and supply their wants, and thus produce an increase of population to meet the deficiency caused by loss of trade. Have our business men given it a thought? They

CABBAGE.—A Virginia exchange says Cabbage, the most profitable crop of the immediate section round Wytheville, is on the boom. Mr H. Vernon has sold his tional law-makers are compelled to make about six hundred thousand pounds, to a committeemen re-elected teachers, not a Memphis firm at 2 cents a pound, yielding but that is a mistake. The same principle much as they will, the people of the North sideration of our people. We do not advise all to try 30 acre crops, or even 10 with equal force to these weightier evils. acre crops, but to try as much as each can do in this section if properly cultivated, do an evil thing that is easily to be proven in search of something to do. The city is likewise full of business, and many mer-likewise full of business full "A certain man having bought a Blackone cent per pound would yield \$250 to
Thu- far the South has escaped to a the parties whose names are above set forth.

Thu- far the gambling mania that pre5. Capital Stock \$10,000, divided into color of his skin was only dirt and filth farmers are shipping a goodly quantity which he contracted for want of due care of cabbage, and we learn they receive not under his former master. This fault he over one cent per pound .- Asheville

We hear much complaint from our wholesale dealers in Raleigh because of rates made by the railroads discriminating against this city in violation of the provisions of the inter-state commerce law. A rate is made from Richmond, let us say for example, to Raleigh of 20c on a certain article. To a point South of Raleigh it is also made 20c. If it stops in Raleigh on its way to the Southern point it is made 30c. This manner of proceedings has deprived Raleigh recently of much of the trade that legitimately belongs to it.

We note with regret the death of The tallest man in the country is Capt, James Barron Hope of the Norfolk said to be Henry A. Cooper of Lockport, Landmark. He has long been one of the in 1860. He is 8 feet 2 inches in height and a poet whose genins gave great lustre We stand to day on the spot where this rising and weighs 350 pounds. His hand is 13 to the South, a land which he loved with sun emerged from political night and darkness, inches and his foot 17 inches long. all the ardor of the true patriot,

Hon. A. C. Avery.

We know of no man in the State that would enthuse more loyal zeal for the success of the Democratic party in the coming campaign for Governor of North Car-olina than Hon. A. C. Avery. As to the principles of the party, he was rocked and nurtured in the cradle of Democracy, and his zeal for the success of the party ever since has verified his first love. He possesses all the necessary qualifications of a good executive, judicial and administrative officer. But, withal, we learn the judge is not aspiring to this high position -at least at present-and is perfectly content to accord the honor to another, and thinks the place should be given to an eastern man for the next term; and whosoever it may be, provided he is sound apon the principles above mentioned, we are warranted to say that he will receive the hearty support of Judge Avery. While the Judge is not aspiring to the

and that is Chairman of the State Executive Committee. We regard this as the most important position in the State during a campaign, and has more to do with casting the die for any party for success or defeat than any position in the State. And to say that in the coming campaign the enemy will be docile and offer no opposition, would be to admit the height of folly. They have been away from the teat for four long years and a hungrier litter would be hard to find; and in 1888, at the first grunt of the old mother, such a squealing was never heard in these woods as will be heard then. Therefore it becomes the leaders of the Democratic party to make no mistake by putting in pers and drones simply to satisfy some little whim. What we want is loyal, live, working, influential men. We believe the appointment of Judge Avery to the posttion of Chairman of the State Executive Committee would be a judicious one. As a political organizer we don't believe his equal can be found in the State. His zeal for the party is unsurpassed. His personal acquaintance throughout the State is extensive, having visited every county in the State in his judicial capacity, which gives him a thorough knowledge of the dispositions and wants of all the people. And with Judge Avery as chairman of the State Executive Committee, with the men that he would enlist all over the State as co-workers; then with a full State ticket selected from the best men in the growing. At Concord last Saturday State, all working in harmony, we believe week a mass meeting was held. Addresses | the majority can be swelled to double its

[Would Judge Avery accept the position Committee? Do we understand the Morganton Star to say he would? There never was any dis-It is said that fully twenty-five count on the Democracy of an Avery. The whole family have been and are true party men.]

Our Country's Chief Peril.

"Are we a nation of gamblers?" This question was asked by a retired merchant of high character and sterling integrity. His companion, the head of a great banking house, sadly replied : "I tear I must answer yes." They were conversing about the fluctuations of Wall street, and about the corners in foodstuffs that have been manipulated frequently of late years, groes are assured that they will be given "Oh," said the first speaker, "the papers 160 acres of land and will get work at big talk about our danger in case of foreign pay. That beats the "forty-acres-and-a- war, because we have no naval defences, mule" scheme, with which the negroes in and of the ease with which the great ships this part of the world are pretty familiar. of even some of the South American States could compel our seaport cities to pay tribute to them; but perilous as it is to remain in this defenceless condition, i does not trouble me half as much as i does to see the demoralization of the publie mind brought about by the great gamblers of the country."

There is good reason for such gloomy forebodings as these. Gambling of every degree and kind is an evil. Every State has laws more or less repressive that represent the enlightened public sense on this subject, but all these refer to petty things, while in Wall street and all other commercial centers the evil increases, and has reached a magnitude exceeding anything this country has ever known. Railroad corporations, transportation and telegraph ple are at the mercy of the men who play for stakes as great almost as the wealth of longer dares to buy stocks and bonds to hold for legitimate income. It is impossible to foresee how long it will be before the soundest and most valuable properties will be wreaked, not by misfortune or by 'visitation of God," but by selfish operators with more millions than conscience, who care only for their own aggrandizement, and are utterly reckless of the sufferings of their victims. It is bad enough that the small invest-

ments in stocks and bonds upon which the widow and the fatherless had depended for support should be made worthless, as they have been time and again by the manipulators of Wall street, but it is far worse that it should be in the power of one man, or of any combination of men, to force the prices of food and fuel to a point that carries suffering to the laboring millions of this country. These things have been and will be done until the public conscience is aroused, and State and na-It has been said that this is impossible, that underlies laws against lotteries, policy shops and gambling houses, applies When men conspire together to advance well cultivate and handle. One acre will the price of wheat or pork, or of any other raise 5,000 heads; averaging five pounds thing that enters into general consumpto the head, as they ought to do and will tion, creating an artificial scarcity, they

banks, cotton and produce exchanges have been notably conservative in their business ideas and methods. Her people like those of all other segtions of the Union have suffered from the effects of gambling operations else where, and as industrial development goes forward and wealth acoumulates, they will feel it still more. The Manufacturer's Record calls upon its readers to consider this grave subject, and to use their influence to srouse a public opinion against it. If this evil continues to increase in the same ratio it has for the last decade, it will demoralize all legit mate business, retard Southern progress,

Insolvents.

From the Scotland Neck Democrat. About 1,800 insolvents returned by the Sheriff of Halifax county. And ninetenths of this number, yes, nineteentwentieths, are colored people and for poll tax alone. The loss to the country, or rather to the poor house and the free schools, from this insolvent list is about \$4,000. We believe one-fourth of the poll tax goes to the poor house and threefourths to the public schools. Now, is it honest, is it right, is it fair, to tax the property of the whites to educate this class of people, who will not even so much as pay their poll tax, when every dollar. and more besides, is used to take care of their old and infirm, and to educate their children? We are in favor of a law making it a

misdemeanor, with a penalty attached of ten dollars and cost in each for a failure to pay poll taxes, and fifty dollars for a failure to pay taxes on property, all to go position of Governor, there is a position to school fund. And if this cannot be of equal responsibility-and, in fact, more done then we favor neither levying or colso for the time being-that his love for the party would induce him to accept, lecting one cent on property in the State for school purposes. If the colored people can't afford to pay a poll tax of one or two dollars a year to aid in their protection and education, then we are opposed to taxing the white people to educate them.

New York boasts of one hundred iosane asylums, yet these do not include the Stock Exchange. So earnest are the men of the Stock Exchange in trying to make fortunes that their actions startle outsiders. Is there not a lesson here for christians? If the "children of this world" struggle for the wealth that perisneth, what should be the enthusiasm of those in search of everlasting riches? But the trouble is, most christians are searching for the former. When things take a change, we will let our readers know of it .- Biblical Recorder.

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ng to our line.

TO THE FALL TRADE.

Our Stock of PROVISIONS and GROCE-RIES is now complete To cash buyers we offer great inducements. Don't fail to give us a call, as all we ask is a trial. Have just received,

600 ROLLS Cotton Bagging, 500 Bundles TIES, 500 Barrels Flour,

50 Barrels Sugar, 50 Barrels Molasses, 50 Boxes Bacon, 200 Boxes Tobacco, 100 Boxes Soap, 100 Packages Soda, 200 Bags Salt.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF DRESS GOODS In Charlotte.

Fine stock of newest Trimmings, elegant lines of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Jerseys, Cloaks, Shawls and everything to be found in a Dry Goods House. Lowest prices in

Jeans, Cassimeres. Shirtings, Flannels and all Domestics. Fr

stock Eikin Blankets, Yarns and Socks. We will save you money.

E. L. KEESLER & CO. Sept. 16, 1887.

NOTICE Of Incorporation of the "Pied- tations mont Milling Company." NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 689 of The Code, that a Certificate and Letters of Incorporation have this day been issued to the "Piedmont Milling Company" upon Articles of Agreement and Application of D. A. Tompkins,

R. M. Miller, Sr. J. L. Chambers, W. S. Liddell, R M. Miller, Jr., W. J. F. Liddell J. W. Miller, ting forth:

 The corporate name above stated. 2. That the business of the said corporation is that of buying and selling Grain and Cotton Seed, and products of these articles, and the Manufacturing of Grain and Cotton Seed into products for the market, with its place of business and meetings at Charlotte, N. ('. The said corporation to exist for 30 years.
 The subscribers to its Capital Stock being

Shares at the par value of \$100. J. M. MORROW. Clerk of the Superior Court.

Sept. 9, 1887. North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court.

John H. Dayis and Frank T. Dayis, Plaintiffs, against Jas. B. Dayis and Thomas Dayis, an Infant, Defendants. The non-resident defendants in this action

James R Davis and Thomas Davis, are hereby notified that the plaintiffs above mentioned, have begun an action entitled as aforesaid before the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, the purpose of which is to sell for Partition certain Real Estate situate in Charlotte Township, county and State aforesaid, and now held by the demate business, retard Southern progress, and go to work untold mischief in all parts of our land. It is the chief peril of the country; let us all join hands to suppress it.—Baltimore Record.

Cotton picking makes things lively for the women and children, and during this good weather lots of it is being picked, and silver change is in great demand.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Sept. 16th.

Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 125,838 Total receipts to date, 226,745 Exports for the week, 33,545 Exports for the week. Total exports to date, Stock at all U. S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, Stock in Liverpool, Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,

Total Receipts at all American Ports since Sept. 1st, 1887.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States sea-ports since September 1st, 1887: Galveston 48,202 bales, New Orleans 35,733, Mobile 8,294,Savannah 64,668, Wilmington 12,129, Charleston 36,584, Norfolk 9,256, Branswick 3,209, Port Royal 749, Pensacola 1,886, Baltimore 3, Boston 10, Philadel-phia 1, West Point 6,017. Total 226,745.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- The total visible upply of cotton for the world is 1,229. 353 bales, of which 643,153 are American, against 1,025,527 and 662,827 respectively last year; receipts from all interior towns, 77,524; receipts from plantations, 143,799.

TO MERCHANTS And those about to enter into WERCANTILE PURSUITS.

The unprecedented large sales by my House as evidenced by Railroad receipts for shipments be-tween August 1st and 20th, of the nine hundred (900) cases and bales of goods, show how successfully my "Wholesale" business is. Yet far larger shipments would have been made were it not that my salesmen were prevented by the heavy rains from making all the points mapped out by me; and to all such of my old customers I say come to Charlotte, see my colossal lines of Goods, from which you can make your sele far more satisfactory than from sample. And moreover, I will reimburse you in part and perhaps in full of your outlays. Is this not fair haps in full of your outlays. Is this not and liberal on my part?

A Word to New Beginners.

After 33 years of close observation in business I am fully convinced that by far the greatest number of unsuccessful County Merchants is tracable to their "first purchase." How? I will tell you. By being lured by men representing "Northern Houses" to go there for their first purchase, and many a one in doing so is thus vir-lually "busted" before getting home. Why? 1 Baying in Northern Houses where the Goods kept are not selected (like mine) to suit

this section only, the chances are that the new beginner will buy the most unsuitable stock for his section; hence he has his shelves full, yet none to suit his customers. Fatal mistake No.1.

2. In the excitement and rush of Northern Market he buys twice, perhaps thrice, as much as he can and ought to. Fatal mistake No. 2. The injudicious and disproportionate quantities brought—too much of some things and not

enough of others (generally the most needful)— the new beginner finds out, too late, that while he has more Goods than he ought to have, yet must order more Goods to help sell off the badly bought ones, thus being loaded too heavily at the start—you can imagine the rest. This much and more could be said, but a word to the wise How to avoid all this:

I have now been in business near you for 33 years, commenced from the stump up at a cross road and grown up with the country, know exactly what and how you ought to buy, and I point (with just pride) to my record as a man and merchant, and say come to me and I pledge my record to take good care and protect you, and you will say, as hundreds of others have done, I

owe my success to you. S. WITTKOWSKY, Charlotte, N. C. NEW FALL GOODS

H. BARUCH'S.

Regulator of Low Pries. Best Inducements that can Possibly be

offered by any House in the State.

I am selling Alamance at 6 cents per yard; 4-4 heavy Shirting at 6 cents per yard; 4-4 good Bleached at 6½ cents per yard; My Jeans at 25 cents per yard, has no equal in the South; Complete line of Fall Prints at 41/2 cents

per yard; Complete line of Dress Goods at prices away H. BARUCH,

Regulator of Low Prices. Aug. 26, 1887. H. Baruch

Has inducements to offer, which can not be equalled by the best Dry Goods Houses in the

Added greatly to his already large stock, and on his recent trip to New York sought up Su-plus Stocks of Importers and Manufactures, which enables him to sell many most seasonable Goods at Ridiculously Low Prices.

Since I have taken hold of the Retail House formerly under the name of Wittkowky & Baruch, and withdrawn from the Wholesale business, I devote my entire time and attention to the Retail only, and being a Cash Buyer of thorough experience, I can, and will, always offer inducements

Which will be Appreciated By all who look at my Goods and get my Quo-

See My Daily Displays! SEE MY DAILY BARGAINS! see whether I don't lead in Low Prices, See my Stock and you will

See the largest in the State. See my prices throughout my Store, and you will acknowledge that H. Barnch

Is the Regulator of Low Prices.

I solicit Mail Orders and give the Charlotte, N. C

Pomona Hill Nurseries, POMONA, N. C.,

Two and a half miles West of Greensboro, N.C. The main line of the R. & D. Railroad passes

through the grounds and within 100 feet of in-office. Salem trains make regular stops twice daily each way. Those interested in Fruit and

daily each way. Those interested in Fruit and Fruit growing are cordially invited to inspet this the largest nursery in the State and ope among the largest in the South.

The proprietor has for many years visited the leading Nurseries North and West, and corresponded with those of foreign countries, gathering every fruit that was calculated to suit the South, both native and foreign. The reputation of Pomona Hill Nurseries is such that many agents going out from Greenshoro, representing other nurseries, try to leave the impression that they are representing these nurseries. Why do they do it? Let the public answer.

I have in stock growing (and can show visitor the same) the largest and best stock of trees, deever shown or seen in any two nurseries in North Carolina, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pest. Cherry, Plum, Grape, Japanese Persimmon Japanese Plum, Apricots, Nectarine, Russis Apricot, Mulberry, Quinces. Small fruits Strawberry, Raspberry, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Evergreest Shade Trees, Robert

Shade Trees, Roses, &c.
Give your order to my authorized agent of order direct from the Nursery. Correspondent solicited Descriptive Catalogues free to applicants. Address, Pomons, Guilford county, N. c.